

faint, but marked by a recession of the ventral border of the valves, which gape but very little and not at all in front; anterior end rounded, but smaller than the posterior; ventral border arcuate; hinge and pallial sinus much as in the last species, except that the sinus is somewhat smaller and less depressed. Lon. 120, alt. 93, diam. 50 mm.

Distribution: San Diego, Hemphill and Cooper.

This fine and perfectly distinct species appears rare and I have seen but two specimens, both from San Diego.

The preceding species belong to the subgenus *Standella* as adopted by H. and A. Adams, but the following is a true *Mactra*, with the ligament separated from the cartilage pit by a shelly plate.

Mactra dolabriformis Conrad, 1867. Pl. V. fig. 1.

Shell much compressed, polished white under a dull brown epidermis, subequilateral with inconspicuous beaks. It closely resembles *M. fulcata* Gould (from type) but has higher beaks more centrally set, the anterior end more attenuated and less truncate, the left anterior lateral tooth single and distally more prominent; the left cardinal larger and wider; the posterior adductor scar horizontally elongate and smaller. Lon. 90, alt. 63, diam. 26 mm.

Distribution: San Diego, Cala. to Guaymas, Mexico; "Panama" Conrad.

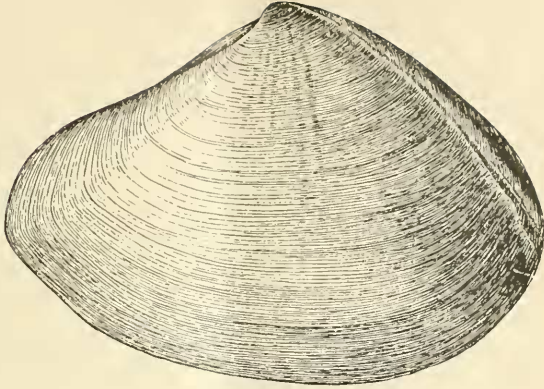
This remarkably handsome shell has not unnaturally long been confounded with *M. fulcata*, from which the hinge separates it subgenerically.

The true *M. californica* of Conrad is a *Mactrinula* and can at once be recognized by its sulcate beaks. It reaches 36 mm. in length. The *M. planulata* is also a small species, resembling *M. polynyma* in miniature. The northern form generally referred to *M. fulcata* is a barely separable variety of *M. polynyma* which may take the name of *Aluskana*.

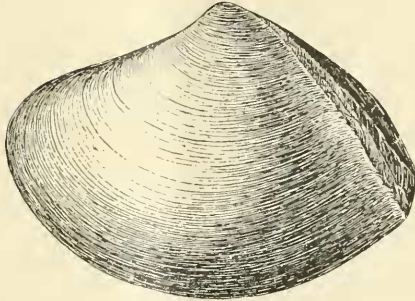
NOTICES OF NEW CHITONS, III.

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

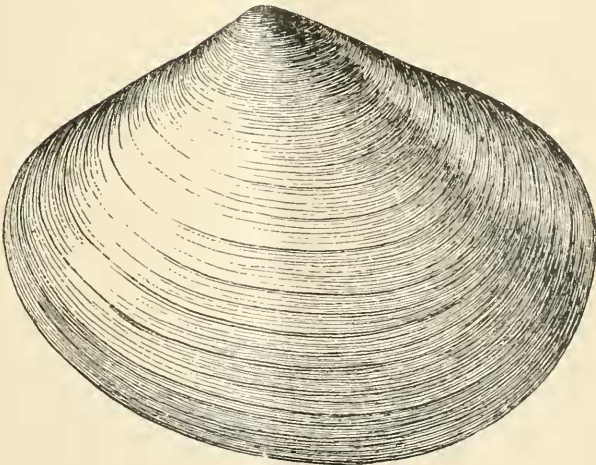
Certain rectifications of the previously accepted nomenclature have become necessary, and may be made here.



No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 3.